

THE ARGUS.

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BY THE J. W. POTTER CO.

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Wednesday, August 30, 1916.

Rock Island—From River to River.

If Villa is alive he is neglecting his duty in not offering his services as a member of Chairman Willcox's advisory campaign committee.

In the midst of impending gloom, see who's here. It is old Mister Weather Man with a threat of another torrid term to add to our misery.

The great fault that republican leaders find with the Underwood tariff is that it makes the wealth of the country pay in proper proportion to the support of the government.

No doubt Senator Penrose sheds tears of tenderest sympathy with all political purity preachers. Senator Penrose has been the advocate for many years in Pennsylvania of one very unique brand of political purity.

Two of Berlin's chief diplomats are said to have lost their jobs because of their failure to keep Rumania from joining the war on the side of the entente allies. Somebody must be blamed. Inasmuch as the emperor is immune, the buck necessarily is passed to those of inferior official status.

President Wilson yesterday signed the army and navy appropriation bill. Never before in the history of the country by one single act of legislation has so much been done for the creation of an adequate national defense. Yet his political enemies are trying to create the impression that the president is an enemy of preparedness.

The Rock Island county fair is in progress at Joslin. This is an annual event which attracts thousands of people from over the county to enjoy the exhibits, largely products of the farm, and the horse races. Special efforts have been made this year to enhance the attractiveness of the fair in all departments. It is aimed to make the year's fair a banner one.

The agitation for the cutting of grass and weeds in neglected premises over the city has brought good results, but there are still a number of crops that have not been harvested. Patrolmen should be instructed to report properties where the grass and weeds are left thriving, and the city should attend to the cutting where the owner ignores a notification, and collect from the property holder the expense of the operation.

Senator Underwood of Alabama did not get far with his revolt in favor of reducing by \$1,000 the line of exemption of incomes from the income tax. But he stood out for a sound principle, and in the end it will prove not to have been done in vain. He might justly and democratically have urged an even greater reduction than he did, and at another time he may expect to have the support of more than four democratic senators on this proposition.

The Vitagraph company of America wants a million dollars damages from Henry Ford because he criticized a film manufactured and produced by that company. If such damages are due to criticism of one film what must be the extent of the film business and profits therefrom? Either the Vitagraph company has overstated its case or film manufacturing is an overgrown industry. As Mr. Ford is able to hire competent counsel there is liable to be an interesting disclosure when the case comes to trial.

A movement has started in congress, to cut the pay of all members of federal boards. It may not succeed but the service would be rendered. It should be understood that the government does not undertake to enrich those who serve it. Big salaries are paid by great corporations but the government could not match these salaries in all its departments without becoming bankrupt. There must necessarily be a little sacrifice and a little unremunerated patriotism in serving the public.

TREND OF CAMPAIGN.

The smoking room of railroad trains furnish excellent opportunities to "feel the public pulse." A young business man the other day was about to start on a trip from New York to St. Louis. His sister is intensely interested in politics this year—more so, perhaps, than her brother.

"Send me a report on the political trend," suggested the young man's sister, as he stepped aboard the train. Here is the report precisely as he made it:

Scene—Smoking compartment of a Pennsylvania Pullman, train No. 27, New York to St. Louis.

Assembled—A glass manufacturer, St. Louis; a banker (junior member of firm), St. Louis; a hotel manager, St. Louis; a capitalist, St. Joseph, Mo.; a railroad man (industrial development department), and a "democratic scout" (traveling incognito).

Conversation—Weather, good; meals on diner, very good; cigars, dissension (one preferred a pipe, two preferred cigars, the rest preferred cigars of various brands); crops, good and yet uncertain; money, good.

Railroad strike—Serious; federal intervention necessary; Wilson's hand to guide.

Politics—In last analysis, strong for Wilson; hats off to the president;

some points on which to condemn him, but these outweighed by his good points. All agreed that he has "kept out of war" and all applauded democratic bigness in refraining from mud-slinging; four of the six said they were for Hughes at the time of his nomination, but he "fell down" in his speech of acceptance. Quotation from the glass manufacturer: "Why, I have a prospective son-in-law in his third year at college, and if he couldn't have written a more constructive speech than that, I'd take my girl cruising around the world to make her forget him."

Suffrage—Hughes condemned for his inconsistent attitude. Wilson approved for his stand and for doing what he could, i. e., voting locally.

Policy—Hughes condemned for inconsistent statements, first an indefinite plan and then another which would directly conflict. Wilson not given to any definite pledged policy, but meeting situations as necessity requires.

Experience—Hughes, none as legislator; Wilson, strong by virtue of battling with congress.

MORE MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED.

In the early dispatches from Washington yesterday in furtherance of the audacious efforts to misrepresent the position of the president in his earnest purpose to avert the disaster of a country-wide railroad strike, President Wilson was quoted as having declared his purpose the night before to the four heads of the brotherhoods in a session with them at the White house, to draft them into the military service if a strike occurred and as having also scored them on their strike order.

"I intend to get through a measure," he was credited with having said, "empowering me to draft into service men for military operation of the roads, and you will be the first ones I will draft."

B. Garretson, spokesman for the leaders, who saw the president that night, however, declared yesterday, that the president made no such statement to them. He also denied reports that the president had scored them for setting the date of the strike while negotiations still are in progress.

Thus it nailed another deliberate falsehood feloniously designed to injure the president, and complicate the entire situation.

The president has done all that he could honorably do to adjust the difficulties between the workers and the railroads, and he should have the praise of all people for his course.

He has been fair to labor and being so has been fair to humanity in general.

WHEN WE LOST SECOND PLACE.

The industry of those who are after the scalp of Secretary Daniels has led some people to suppose that the United States navy under the Wilson administration has fallen from its high estate to a position of alarming inferiority. The fact is that whatever fall there was began long before the president was inaugurated in 1913, and since that time there has been a sharp turn upward. Secretary Daniels, in a letter to Representative Williams of Illinois, in which he quotes from a report by the general board of the navy, makes this clear.

The general board, reporting to him, states that, measured by displacement, the strength of the United States navy in ships built was second in 1907, but by 1911, measured by the standard, it was third. And the general board considers that the navy's position in ships built or building, this country rose from third to second in 1909, but dropped back to third place the same year. Measuring strength of the navy by personnel, the general board finds that we rose to second place in 1908, dropped to third in 1911 and to fourth in 1912. The falling tendency in this last year was a democratic inheritance from the Taft administration, which has since been counteracted by a rise in enlistments and reenlistments and a strong falling off in desertions.

This is no partisan review. It is a matter of fact figures as reported by the general board, and it reveals the hypocrisy of the republican claim that that party is the one which should be entrusted with the building of a strong navy. The fact is that, back in Roosevelt's term, when the general board was reorganizing the navy, it was the republican party which recommended one battleship and President Roosevelt approved the recommendation. Secretary Daniels declares that had the recommendations of the board been followed this nation would not have lost the place which we are now struggling to regain.

Another comparison made by Secretary Daniels in his letter to Representative Williams shows that during the combined terms of President Roosevelt and Taft money was appropriated to build 120 fighting ships. So far in the Wilson administration money for 121 fighting ships has been appropriated.

During the present administration there has been a tremendous increase in the reserves of mines and torpedoes, and the navy has been protected in the cost of these naval adjuncts and in the cost of powder; for the first time an adequate sum has been appropriated for the development of an aeroplane service, and finally, the government has listened to the advice of experts and has set out upon a definite plan for naval preparedness covering a period of three years.

Partisan attacks upon the naval policy of the administration will continue, but there will be scant reference to these established facts in them.

DISCOURAGING CATTLE MAN.

Periodically, when the matter of high prices for meat is exciting public discussion, the packers plead a shortage of cattle in the country as chiefly responsible. It is true that the production of beef cattle has not kept pace with the country's growth in population, but a great many thoughtful persons have reached the conclusion that the packers seem to be doing their worst to discourage cattle growing. The Chicago Farmers' and Drovers' Journal, commenting on what appears to have been a recent arbitrary cut in the price of cattle, makes this complaint:

"Producers and shippers feel that there is no logical reason for declines of \$8.00 to \$10.00 per head in cattle values within the short space of one week. Such terrific declines have the effect of destabilizing the cattle feeding business."

"Conditions over the country are good. Every one who wants work can

Selected by Tavenner

SECRET DIPLOMACY—A WORLD MENACE.

The plank on foreign relations submitted by the La Follette delegates to the republican national convention at Chicago last June had this to say in condemnation of secret diplomacy.

"We denounce the un-American and undemocratic secret diplomacy which continually threatened the honor and security of our country, and we favor full and immediate publicity in all our relations with foreign governments."

In his speech in the United States Senate, March 16, 1916, setting forth the right of congress to an authoritative voice in fixing the foreign policy of the United States, Senator La Follette said:

"Mr. President, the extent and horror of the European war has caused widespread hysteria. But it has also compelled people to think, and among thoughtful people throughout the world there is a deeply settled conviction that this conflict with all its appalling sacrifices, is the result of an evil system of secret diplomacy. It is a system, sir, where the fate of nations and the lives of hundreds of millions, in ignorance of a fact or a circumstance in issue, may be sacrificed to win a relatively unimportant diplomatic victory."

And Senator La Follette in his speech made further reference to the menace of secret diplomacy and urged that people's control of foreign negotiations be substituted for the present dangerous system of secret connivance. He declared:

"And, sir, there is a larger international aspect of this question, with its accompanying responsibility, that cannot be shirked or ignored. Across the water the nations of Europe are giving their life blood in a fratricidal struggle, which in its inception the people neither desired nor sanctioned. And now, the plain people, the sane people of the warring countries are organizing. For what? Why to make sure that never again after this conflict has ceased shall the autocratic heads of European governments have it in their power, through secret diplomacy, to plunge us into such another world catastrophe."

"Domestic control of foreign policies is a basic principle of all organized effort looking for the future establishment of permanent world peace. To this end, throughout the world, leagues of peace are being formed, and they are animated by a common purpose, are formulating plans, based on the provisions by which, in this country, one or both of the legislative branches of

government have a share in the control of international affairs."

WHAT WAR COSTS.

(From Leslie's Magazine.)

At the beginning of the world war, David Lloyd George then chancellor of the British exchequer, was quoted to the effect that victory would go to the side which could raise the most money; in other words that this was to be a war of financial resources. Events seem to be justifying this prediction. Financiers estimate that the present cost of the war to all the belligerent governments is about \$25,000,000,000 a year, divided as follows: Great Britain, \$5,000,000,000; Germany, \$4,000,000,000; France, \$4,000,000,000; the remaining \$8,600,000,000 divided among Austria-Hungary and the various small belligerents. Germany has been financing Austria-Hungary to a considerable extent, subscribing over \$2,000,000,000 of the \$8,220,000,000 borrowed by the Austro-Hungarian government. Another loan was being floated in April and the press reports stated that great anxiety was felt over the danger of its failure as Germany had not responded with subscriptions as heretofore.

The German war loan, subscriptions to which closed at the end of March, resulted in the raising of about \$2,500,000,000. The loan immediately preceding was over \$3,000,000,000. Large industrial corporations absorbed 144,000,000 marks or about \$38,000,000, the largest individual subscription being by the Krupp concern, which took about \$10,000,000.

A "PREPAREDNESS" NEWS ITEM.

The United States Steel corporation reported the largest earnings in its history last week, due to the manufacture and sale of war munitions. An extra dividend was declared on the \$58,000,000 worth of outstanding common stock. The net earnings of the corporation for the last three months were \$11,126,048, exceeding by \$20,012,424 the highest previous record, made in the first quarter of the current year. The balance carried to surplus for the quarter was \$47,964,535 as against \$22,854,172 in the previous quarter. A large part of the earnings filled heretofore at the low scale of prices. Now the corporation will be able to reap the benefit of the present record prices.

HUGHES FAILS TO MAKE GOOD

BY EDWARD KEATING.

(Congressman from the Third Colorado district.)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 26.—Charles E. Hughes, republican candidate for president, has failed to "make good." That is the almost unanimous verdict of the political observers in Washington. Republicans admit it in private conversation—with the reservation that "he will warm up before the campaign closes"—and the democrats jubilantly proclaim it at every possible opportunity.

The trouble with Mr. Hughes is that he is unable to make an issue which will stand up.

This is a campaign of big problems and the voters have no time to waste on peanut politics.

It is conceded that Mr. Hughes can not win unless he can consolidate the republican and progressive vote. Colonel Roosevelt attempted to deliver the progressives, bag and baggage, but the contract was too much for him. He merely succeeded in disorganizing a fine, militant, intelligent army of voters. Roosevelt's task has been rendered more difficult by Hughes' conduct. Progressives complain that the latter's speeches haven't the right ring and they are deserting him in platoons.

I have on my desk an editorial from the Philadelphia North American, probably the most influential progressive paper in the country. By many it is regarded as Roosevelt's mouthpiece and it has always been severely critical of Wilson. I quote from the North American editorial:

"How large the pro-Wilson minority among progressives is cannot be accurately stated. Several weeks ago we gave it as our opinion that at least one-third of the strength of the party would go to the president, in which event Mr. Hughes' share would be only one-third net. This estimate has been discussed by newspapers of all shades of political belief, and has been accepted very generally as conservative."

"If our estimate is sound, then there are upward of 800,000 progressives who, as matters now stand, intend to vote for Mr. Wilson. Our judgment has received support from polls since we first acquired the figures. In 1912, progressive state electors in New York showed only 100 for Mr. Hughes, while among enrolled voters those who replied were divided as follows: Hughes, 5,248; Wilson, 1,653. Of these not replying, the Wilson proportion would undoubtedly be larger."

"A few days since a secret poll was carefully taken in a large printing establishment in Philadelphia, all departments, from executive staff to pressroom, participating. Of 107 men who voted for Mr. Roosevelt in 1912, only 61 will vote for Mr. Hughes; 39 will support Mr. Wilson, while the others are made up of those who are undecided or will vote for the socialist or prohibition candidates."

And in many of the industries there is a general feeling of labor. Such a situation should argue for a more stable basis of market values for cattle.

"There appears no sound reason for the price hammering noted in the past week's market."

"True, the supplies have been largest of the year, but for the fact remains that every bullock coming into the market is needed in consumptive channels."

"Packing house statements issued in recent months have shown the business to be more profitable than at any time in history. The feeder is deserving of better treatment under the circumstances. He looks upon terrific declines in the prices of cattle within a short space of time as showing too

great speed for more gain in the slaughtering end of the business.

"Such a severe break has never marked the trade at frequent intervals in recent years have been the cause of many feeders lessening operations and even quitting the business."

"If the decline in cattle production is responsible for the high price of beef, the country should be informed as to just how far the arbitrary tactics of the packers' combination toward the cattle growers is responsible for the decline. Let the stockman get a fair share of the profits in the cattle industry and he will not hesitate to expand his business."

Mexico has 32 states and territories, covering an area of 767,250 square miles.

CHORDS AND DISCORDS

The Tale of a Shirt.

A Davenport store has received the following communication: "The McDonald work shirt I bought of you about ten days ago faded so much while I was wearing it doing carpenter work that my skin was so covered with dye that I had to use pumy stone to get it off. I have been wearing McDonald shirts for a long time and never had a shirt that faded like the one I am returning. ALBERT KREBS."

IT is now reported that Sweden will join the Teutonic powers in the war. Snuff said, says Ignatz.

THE Iowa judge who decided that it is no crime for a woman to loot her husband's pockets probably never had a wife.

MARY Pickford, having enjoyed all the glories of stardom, has now blossomed into a producer: that is, she is to have a company all her own. The next step will be for the press agent to inform a breathlessly waiting army of admirers that Mary's income henceforth will exceed that of Charley Chaplin. Or is it to be expected that Mary will permit herself to mix, on paper, with a knockabout comedian? Art is very sensitive, you know, even on the screen.

IF it should happen that Mr. Hughes is elected to the presidency of course the women will claim a large part of the credit for his landing, and then the bewhiskered gentleman will be in position to better appreciate than he does today the pulling power of the so-called gentler sex. Inasmuch as he is a strong advocate of preparedness it would seem unwise for him to delay much longer removal of his chin sails.

This Seems to Be the Latest. Heard at the Columbia, Davenport: "Why don't you buy a Ford?"

"Never."

"Our baby has a habit of swallowing trinkets lying about the house."

JACK Astor, son of the American expatriate, who has purchased himself a baronetcy, has married a member of the First life guards. His marriage alliance is suspected, gives him the added title of life (financial) savior. Now the mortgage on the old home will be lifted.

O. D. K.'S MARRIED. Here's a glass to you, old pal. Since you've taken the fatal stride, And here's another to the little gal, That you have made your bride.

I wish you many a happy year, And all the blessings, laddy, May your married life ne'er know a tear, And may seven call you "daddy." C. T. R.

OSCAR Gutter, you may have observed, is advancing in the pugilistic world. He has become manager of a stable of scrappers.

THE headline writers insist that when a steamer is sunk at sea it goes to the bottom. Of course we might be sent into the air, but we never heard one staying up, did you?

Pie Counter Comedy.

"Morning, little one."
"Hello, kid."
"How's my only been since I saw her last?"
"What do you care?"
"Say, you don't know what I think of you, neither."
"Won't you tell me?"
"Say, I would, only this is a respectable place, and you could have me pinched for spilling my sentiments."
"Very well, kid, if you're going to freeze up on me, I'll quit worrying about you."
"Do, and get your growth, lad. What you going to eat?"
"Oh, shoot me a bowl of mocha and some steak and onions—plenty of onions."
"Why the onions for breakfast?"
"I've got a date with a skirt that I ain't got no use for. I want her to learn to hate me, see."

EASTERN society woman, charged with alienating a motorman's affections, is being sued for \$50,000. If a conductor had been the man in the case it is probable he would have been sued for a similar amount for breach of promise.

SOME of the former crooks given jobs in the Ford auto plant in Detroit must be on vacation. Several holdups have been staged there in the past week that have all the earmarks of having been committed by professionals.

GREAT Britain is enforcing an embargo on the shipment of American tobacco to Germany and Austria. Seemingly the English have been reading the American advertisements that claim "the men who chew are the men who do."

She Is. I see by the papers that Mrs. George Bass, chairman of the women's bureau at democratic national headquarters in Chicago, is going about in the even tenor of her way, and getting results. She must be a great harmonizer.

MARGERY.

THE announcement that the candidates on the national prohib ticket will take a bender across the continent in a special train this fall ought to be a kick in the Florida spendthrift who kicked in with a contribution of \$100,000. Hanly and Landrith at least will have an opportunity to see the country without financial outlay to themselves. Four years hence the party will not have such a difficult time securing candidates if the Florida bank roll continues to unwind.

THE "sweetest running" auto has been placed on the market. Must use sweet oil to run it.

COLONEL Roosevelt denies he is going to Africa. Perhaps he needs darker days ahead of him at home.

J. M. C.

The Daily Story

A Betrayer—By Eunice Blake.

When the revolution in Russia was brewing—that revolution which resulted in the establishment of the duma, or representative assembly—two young men, friends, were co-workers in the cause of the people against the government. Peter Vronsky and Alexander Niehoff were members of the same secret propaganda, and either of them, were the fact known to the authorities, would have been arrested and sent to Siberia.

One person outside of the revolutionary circle knew of their membership. This was Sonia Nicolaevna, the betrothed of Vronsky.

One day when Vronsky, Niehoff and Sonia were together and Sonia was lamenting at the constant danger in which her lover stood Vronsky said to her, "I am a spirit away, put in a dungeon or sent to work in the mines at Kara you shall marry Alexander."

Sonia looked from her lover to Niehoff and saw the effect Vronsky's words had produced upon him. A faint color came to his face and his eye. That telltale organ, which will not lie, said that Niehoff would be only too happy to be her husband if his friend were removed.

A few months after this the blow fell upon the lovers. Peter was arrested, charged with plotting against the government, and sent to Siberia. Sonia was crushed. When a political prisoner is sent to that desolate region there is no expectation that he or she will ever return. A few have escaped, but the great bulk of them die in exile. The first thing that Sonia took an interest in after her lover's banishment was how the government had been informed of Peter's political affiliations. This matter had been taken up by the revolutionary circle, and they had probed it without finding the slightest clue. As soon as Sonia had recovered from the blow so far as to collect her faculties she resolved that she would devote the rest of her life to running down the informer.

But she did not know where to begin. Everything pertaining to the revolution, both on the side of the government and the revolutionists, was so secret that it seemed impossible to gain a foothold anywhere. There were spies in the interest of the revolutionists who were in the confidence of the government, and vice versa. The arrest of Vronsky caused the circle to suspect that there was a government spy among them, but why one should betray Vronsky and not the whole circle they could not explain.

Some months after the removal of Vronsky Niehoff said to Sonia: "Vronsky is a noble man, worthy of your love and my friendship. He could not bear the thought of your passing your life mourning for him. Do you re-

member what he said to you once—what you should do in case he was taken away from you?"

Sonia looked up at him. He was so lacking of what her expression revealed he did not see in her expression a revelation his words had given her.

"What did he say?" she asked. "That you should marry me."

What investigation would not produce was divined by the woman. At first she thrust the idea away from her with horror, but it was like an infection—once it had found a lodgment in her brain it multiplied, and turned her eyes from Niehoff to the floor, but made no reply. When she spoke again she turned the subject.

Sonia did not know surely any one who was a member of the circle, but she knew her lover's most intimate associates and judged they were revolutionists. One of these, Ivan Ivanovich, she sought and conveyed to him her suspicion that Alexander Niehoff had informed upon Peter Vronsky. Ivan said nothing to her of any action he might take, but he at once informed the circle of the suspicion. A shadower was put upon Niehoff, and it was not long before he was seen entering the office of a member of the secret government police.

Ivanovich informed Sonia that Niehoff was a government spy. Whether he had been so when he joined the circle, or had become so later, or had given the government information that had compelled him to pretend to be working for the czar, was not known. Sonia was asked if she would pursue the matter further. She said she would, expressing a wish that no one else be concerned in it.

Sonia threw off outwardly her grief for her lover and pretended to encourage Niehoff to carry out that lover's expressed wish. She pretended also to be a convert to the government cause. In this way she got a confession from Niehoff, who was infatuated with her, that he had done work for the police. This evidence she gave to Ivanovich, and Ivanovich transmitted it to the circle. One night at a meeting of the circle Niehoff was given the alternative of concealing a plan to bring Vronsky back from Siberia or to suffer death. He informed the government that he had discovered a plot against the czar, but Vronsky's evidence in the matter was essential. Vronsky was brought from Siberia, and on the day his guard was attacked by a body of revolutionists and their prisoner liberated. Making his way through Finland to Sweden, he sailed for America, where he was joined by Sonia and where they are living today.

The government of Russia being finally convinced that Niehoff was really a member of a revolutionary circle sent him to the mines of Kara.

HEALTH TALKS

HEAT EXHAUSTION AND STROKE.

Most instances of alleged heat exhaustion or sunstroke reported in the press are in reality not what they seem. Extreme warm weather brings collapse in many chronic diseases, and this collapse is popularly supposed to be sunstroke or heat exhaustion. Most cases of genuine heat exhaustion nowadays are seen on board great ships, in the stokers' hole where the heat is terrific.

It is important to distinguish between heat exhaustion and sunstroke, because the treatment of the two conditions is radically different. To apply ice or cold to the body of a victim of heat exhaustion would be a dreadful mistake, or to place the sunstroke victim in a hot bath would be unfortunate.

Heat exhaustion occurs from continual exposure to great heat (not necessarily sunlight) while at hard and exhausting labor, as in stoking a furnace or firing an engine. The skin is cool and covered with clammy sweat; the pulse is small, weak, rapid; the body temperature is normal or below normal; the pupils are probably dilated, the mind is dull but conscious; in fact the condition is exactly the same as shock from a severe injury. The treatment for heat exhaustion is the same as that for shock, fainting or collapse: Stimulation with atropine, strychnine, ammonia, adrenalin or strong tea or coffee, but never alcohol, which tends to increase the body heat still further. Apply external warmth in the shape of a warm bath, hot water bottles, mild friction of the skin. Keep a cold cloth on the head.

Sunstroke is similar to stroke of paralysis (apoplexy, cerebral hemorrhage). The victim first feels dizzy, nauseated, dizzy, has severe headache, presently falls to the ground. The skin is hot, red or florid, dry; the pulse is bounding, full, strong, as in apoplexy; the breathing is stertorous or snoring as in apoplexy; the patient is unconscious; the pupils are contracted; the body temperature is elevated many degrees above normal (this is not always noted in apoplexy). Treatment consists of cold bathing, or rubbing the body with pieces of ice, enemata of cold water, ice cap on head, sometimes bleeding, and never stimulation.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A Tentative Diagnosis.

Having pointed in several ways by reading your daily articles I now beg your consideration of the following. About every three weeks, and just when I am feeling my best, all at once everything grows black about me, just as one feels when passing from a brilliantly lighted to a very dark place. This lasts perhaps half an hour. Then my head starts to ache severely over my right eye and temple, and my vision becomes clear again. Soon I feel nauseated, but never vomit. In two or three hours I am all right again. I have had the spells seven or eight years. Have had glasses fitted twice by a good oculist without benefit. Ordinarily I am unaware of any trouble

with my eyes. None of the doctors I have consulted can tell me what causes this condition. Can you suggest what it may be?

Answer—Migraine. Had you mentioned your age, height, weight, or occupation and habits I might suggest remedial measures. But the description points to migraine.

Stone in the Kidney.

An X-ray photograph shows a stone an inch in diameter in my right kidney. Careful cystoscope test showed the left kidney is normal. I am advised to undergo immediate operation, and possibly have the right kidney removed. I do not want an operation if I can avoid it. My doctor says there is no remedy except operation. Is it true? Is an operation of this kind serious? Would it be harmful to let the kidney remain after the stone is removed, if it is in bad condition?

Answer—None of us wants an operation. That is natural. But your doctor is giving you the only advice he conscientiously can give. The operation is not a one-time affair, as is a proctored tooth. It will be for you. Leave it entirely to the judgment of the surgeon and your doctor what disposal to make of the kidney when they get it there where they can see just how bad it is. It might be disastrous to leave a badly damaged kidney in situ.

But the Cat Might Come Back.